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## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

## BATHURST.

THE general entry for the Bathurst race is better than for several years past. Pasha, Joe Miller, and Medea are scratched for the Bathurst Cup.

Mr. A. B. Rae was elected to the mayoral chair to-day without opposition.

## MELBOURNE.

It is proposed to construct a private branch railway from Wangaratta to Beechworth.

Mr. King's portrait has been received into the Public Library, being presented through the Council. The Old Colonists' Association sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. J. C. King.

The City Council have decided upon a large contract for road metal, and favour the machine-broken. Surveyor Black has found on Forest Hill, the highest peak of the Australian Alps, marine shells and fossil fish.

The Liberal Association at Sandhurst takes place next month. Messrs. Higginbotham and McCulloch have accepted invitations.

There is a strong opposition at Ballarat against the alienation of the town common to selectors; a deputation waited on Mr. McKean on the subject but he refused to alter the regulations.

The foundation stone of Trinity College was laid to-day by B. Shop Perry.

Mr. Mills, solicitor, has applied to the Court for probate of the will of the late Mary Bellamy. Judgment has been reserved.

John Haunch has been committed for trial by the Hotham Bench for an assault on his own daughter, aged nine years.

Flour is quiet; maize is steady.

SAILING.—Dandenong (s), for Sydney.

## QUEENSLAND.

SAILING.—Springbok, barque, G. T. Ray, barque, Our Hope, brig, Fremantle, for Newcastle; Look-out, schooner, for Richmond River; Lalla Rookh, brig, for Maryborough; Urania, schooner, for Sydney.

## HOBART TOWN.

Mr. Giblin, the new Attorney-General, was returned unopposed.

Sir Valentine Fleming, the late Chief Justice, is a passenger by the Southern Cross to Melbourne, with family, thence to Sydney and England.

## ADELAIDE.

A long discussion took place in the Assembly on the Land question; the feeling is in favour of adopting the revised tariff of the Treasurer was thrown out without division. A motion that the House do immediately adjourn was carried against the Government by a majority of 4.

Shares in the Blumberg Gold Mining Company are now worth £140.

A testimonial is to be given to Councillor Raphael for his exertions in establishing the City Market.

Wheat is firm at 6s. 2d.

## THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

No. IV.

We thought we had sufficiently fulfilled the task we undertook of sketching out broadly and in popular language the history, state, and prospects of what was once a fund, but is now, alas! a mere craving void. We strove to make the radical defects of the Act of 1861 clearly visible, without minute details, which might cause perplexity or political partisanship, which might raise prejudice. We showed the nature of the wrong done, and pointed out the principles which ought to govern any earnest attempt at redressing it. And we did not disguise our opinion, that the whole measure was so radically bad—so precarious in its basis, and so extravagant in its provisions—that the Legislature would do well to sweep the whole away, though always and above all things maintaining the public faith. We especially urged a separate consideration of the claims of the old Civil servants, who were in public employ before Responsible Government, and of those of the younger members of the service, who had, as it were, taken out policies on their own official lives in the Government Assurance Office, paying what was supposed to be an adequate premium.

Lastly we pointed out what we conceived to be strong reasons against the attempt to maintain such a Government Assurance Office at all. And on this head we have nothing to unsay. But on reflection, we perceive that on one ground we may have laid ourselves open to misconception. It may be thought, that because we object to the Act of 1861, and the sort of Assurance Office thereby created; because we believe all attempts to patch up such a measure will only lead to "confusion worse confounded," we therefore object on principle to superannuation allowances of any kind, after outstanding claims have once been satisfied. This is by no means our view. We object to a Government Assurance Office, as opening the door for jobs; we object to compulsory payments to such an office as an unwelcome interference with the course of private economy. But there is a ground on which superannuation allowances properly so called—not provisions for widows and children, still less for "other relatives"—may be logically defended; may under a pure and stable Government, be very desirable.

They should, however, be a precaution taken by the State against inefficiency in its officers. They should be simply allowances from the public purse, on a moderate though not shabby plan, to prevent public officers from clinging to the substance sake, to duties which they are no longer competent to discharge. The well-known lines,

"Benevolent manumission means ruin, no more," indicate the true principle. But we fear the country is not at present ripe for this precautionary liberality. At all events, before they attempt to apply the true principle, let our Legislature get creditably out of the mess in which we have been involved by incurring liability on false principles, or on no principles at all.

We would gladly have stopped here, but we find that, besides the misconception against which we have just been guarding ourselves, we have incurred another in a most unlooked-for quarter, and we venture to say without any reasonable grounds. A gentleman who signs himself "Enquirer" has fallen foul of us on two accounts. First, because our "recommendations and arguments" (for the end of which, by the way, he might in fairness have waited) were not "complete and exhaustive." Secondly, because we have betrayed "a bias (perhaps unconscious) against the veterans of the Civil Service."

As to the first charge, had we ever dreamed of exhausting such a subject in two or twenty columns of a newspaper, we should only have been merely to deal with the broad features of the case. We purposely omitted details as to the expenditure of the fund, because they would have given needless pain to

many estimable individuals. We did not even refer to the report of the Superannuation Fund Commissioners (furnished in July, 1867, and printed by order of the Council in March last), because on the one hand we did not wish to reflect on any Ministry or Ministers, while on the other hand we knew that its contents must in due course form an important element in the Parliamentary enquiry. In short, our object was to deal with great facts and principles, not with details; and we should have been simply thankful to "Enquirer" had he contented himself with filling up or adding to our imperfect sketch. But the charge of a bias against a class for whose rights we were battling through the press, six years ago, grieves, though it does not "offend" us. We trust that few, if any, of your readers will endorse the charge, but we proceed to reply to it by meeting *seriatim* the chief arguments by which he professes to support it. Having done so, we shall drop the question finally as far as "Enquirer" is concerned. We adopt his own numbers, and refer your readers to his statements under each head as they appeared in the *Herald* of February 8.

1st. We did not go into the Imperial Acts of Parliament on which the claim of the old Civil servants to pensions was based, because it was no part of our subject. The claim existed previously to, and apart from, the Act of 1861; and hence all we said was that it should have been fairly estimated and provided for before any legislation took place. As to the "gratuities to relatives" nothing was said on this subject, as it must have given pain to "the veterans" or their families; to those who have already profited, or who hope their relatives may hereafter profit, by the extravagant provisions of the bill of 1861. "Enquirer" is merely supplementing our case against the bill.

2nd. We cannot see that it is "premature" to complain of a wrong already done, because somebody may hereafter wish to right it. If A. B. takes my cash on pretence of putting it in the Savings' Bank, and hands it over to his friend, I may surely protest, without waiting to see whether he may not get some one to do something for me?

As to the deductions made for ten years, we do not touch the question, being merely illustrative. Suppose an old Civil servant to enter on a pension after two or three payments, surely it matters nothing whether that pension be called £480, or £500 with a reduction of £20. He gives no further value for the net sum he receives.

3. We did not propose that all pensions under the Act should be reconsidered and reduced. We did propose that the Legislature should reconsider the question of what we termed the "old debt," and the provision to be made for it. Surely, "Enquirer" must admit the necessity of this, or he must approve the gratuities to which he so justly objects; and, what is more, must either admit the sufficiency of the £10,000 (the sole public provision for the "old debt"), or wish to perpetuate the iniquity of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Extravagant demands are the likeliest mode of driving the Legislature to repudiation.

Finally we did not travel from our subject to insult "the Veterans" (many of them our personal friends) with commiseration; we contented ourselves with insisting on their right to justice. Surely this is no proof of a hostile bias.

We have no idea of following "Enquirer" through his dreary resumé of a debate which was as meagre and vague as its result was scandalous. But we beg to assure our assailant that we have never questioned the moral right of the old Civil servants to pensions on *bona fide* superannuation. Had we disputed this moral right, can he suppose we should ever have spoken of the "old debt"? That there is no legal machinery for enforcing this right should only make it the more sacred in the eyes of a high-minded Legislature.

## CIVIS.

## THE ESTIMATES.

The Hon. Treasurer yesterday laid the Supplementary Estimates for 1869, and the Estimates in Chief for 1870, on the table of the Assembly.

The Supplementary Estimates are as follows:—For Service of 1869, 26,106,126; 1868, 26,038,441; 1867, 25,919,124; 1866, 25,894,944; and for 1865, 25,869,176. To this is to be added 297,990, 7d. for interest on the public debt, 25,919,124; 1866, 25,894,944; 1867, 25,869,176; 1868, 25,844,312; 1869, 25,819,640; 1870, 25,794,968; 1871, 25,770,296; 1872, 25,745,624; 1873, 25,720,952; 1874, 25,696,280; 1875, 25,671,608; 1876, 25,646,936; 1877, 25,622,264; 1878, 25,597,592; 1879, 25,572,920; 1880, 25,548,248; 1881, 25,523,576; 1882, 25,498,904; 1883, 25,474,232; 1884, 25,449,560; 1885, 25,424,888; 1886, 25,400,216; 1887, 25,375,544; 1888, 25,350,872; 1889, 25,326,200; 1890, 25,301,528; 1891, 25,276,856; 1892, 25,252,184; 1893, 25,227,512; 1894, 25,202,840; 1895, 25,178,168; 1896, 25,153,496; 1897, 25,128,824; 1898, 25,104,152; 1899, 25,079,480; 1900, 25,054,808; 1901, 25,030,136; 1902, 25,005,464; 1903, 24,980,792; 1904, 24,956,120; 1905, 24,931,448; 1906, 24,906,776; 1907, 24,882,104; 1908, 24,857,432; 1909, 24,832,760; 1910, 24,808,088; 1911, 24,783,416; 1912, 24,758,744; 1913, 24,734,072; 1914, 24,709,400; 1915, 24,684,728; 1916, 24,660,056; 1917, 24,635,384; 1918, 24,610,712; 1919, 24,586,040; 1920, 24,561,368; 1921, 24,536,696; 1922, 24,512,024; 1923, 24,487,352; 1924, 24,462,680; 1925, 24,438,008; 1926, 24,413,336; 1927, 24,388,664; 1928, 24,363,992; 1929, 24,339,320; 1930, 24,314,648; 1931, 24,289,976; 1932, 24,265,304; 1933, 24,240,632; 1934, 24,215,960; 1935, 24,191,288; 1936, 24,166,616; 1937, 24,141,944; 1938, 24,117,272; 1939, 24,092,600; 1940, 24,067,928; 1941, 24,043,256; 1942, 24,018,584; 1943, 23,993,912; 1944, 23,969,240; 1945, 23,944,568; 1946, 23,919,896; 1947, 23,895,224; 1948, 23,870,552; 1949, 23,845,880; 1950, 23,821,208; 1951, 23,796,536; 1952, 23,771,864; 1953, 23,747,192; 1954, 23,722,520; 1955, 23,697,848; 1956, 23,673,176; 1957, 23,648,504; 1958, 23,623,832; 1959, 23,599,160; 1960, 23,574,488; 1961, 23,549,816; 1962, 23,525,144; 1963, 23,500,472; 1964, 23,475,800; 1965, 23,451,128; 1966, 23,426,456; 1967, 23,401,784; 1968, 23,377,112; 1969, 23,352,440; 1970, 23,327,768; 1971, 23,303,096; 1972, 23,278,424; 1973, 23,253,752; 1974, 23,229,080; 1975, 23,204,408; 1976, 23,179,736; 1977, 23,155,064; 1978, 23,130,392; 1979, 23,105,720; 1980, 23,081,048; 1981, 23,056,376; 1982, 23,031,704; 1983, 23,007,032; 1984, 22,982,360; 1985, 22,957,688; 1986, 22,933,016; 1987, 22,908,344; 1988, 22,883,672; 1989, 22,859,000; 1990, 22,834,328; 1991, 22,809,656; 1992, 22,784,984; 1993, 22,760,312; 1994, 22,735,640; 1995, 22,710,968; 1996, 22,686,296; 1997, 22,661,624; 1998, 22,636,952; 1999, 22,612,280; 2000, 22,587,608; 2001, 22,562,936; 2002, 22,538,264; 2003, 22,513,592; 2004, 22,488,920; 2005, 22,464,248; 2006, 22,439,576; 2007, 22,414,904; 2008, 22,390,232; 2009, 22,365,560; 2010, 22,340,888; 2011, 22,316,216; 2012, 22,291,544; 2013, 22,266,872; 2014, 22,242,200; 2015, 22,217,528; 2016, 22,192,856; 2017, 22,168,184; 2018, 22,143,512; 2019, 22,118,840; 2020, 22,094,168; 2021, 22,069,496; 2022, 22,044,824; 2023, 22,020,152; 2024, 21,995,480; 2025, 21,970,808; 2026, 21,946,136; 2027, 21,921,464; 2028, 21,896,792; 2029, 21,872,120; 2030, 21,847,448; 2031, 21,822,776; 2032, 21,798,104; 2033, 21,773,432; 2034, 21,748,760; 2035, 21,724,088; 2036, 21,699,416; 2037, 21,674,744; 2038, 21,650,072; 2039, 21,625,400; 2040, 21,600,728; 2041, 21,576,056; 2042, 21,551,384; 2043, 21,526,712; 2044, 21,502,040; 2045, 21,477,368; 2046, 21,452,696; 2047, 21,428,024; 2048, 21,403,352; 2049, 21,378,680; 2050, 21,354,008; 2051, 21,329,336; 2052, 21,304,664; 2053, 21,280,000; 2054, 21,255,328; 2055, 21,230,656; 2056, 21,205,984; 2057, 21,181,312; 2058, 21,156,640; 2059, 21,131,968; 2060, 21,107,296; 2061, 21,082,624; 2062, 21,057,952; 2063, 21,033,280; 2064, 21,008,608; 2065, 20,983,936; 2066, 20,959,264; 2067, 20,934,592; 2068, 20,909,920; 2069, 20,885,248; 2070, 20,860,576; 2071, 20,835,904; 2072, 20,811,232; 2073, 20,786,560; 2074, 20,761,888; 2075, 20,737,216; 2076, 20,712,544; 2077, 20,687,872; 2078, 20,663,200; 2079, 20,638,528; 2080, 20,613,856; 2081, 20,589,184; 2082, 20,564,512; 2083, 20,539,840; 2084, 20,515,168; 2085, 20,490,496; 2086, 20,465,824; 2087, 20,441,152; 2088, 20,416,480; 2089, 20,391,808; 2090, 20,367,136; 2091, 20,342,464; 2092, 20,317,792; 2093, 20,293,120; 2094, 20,268,448; 2095, 20,243,776; 2096, 20,219,104; 2097, 20,194,432; 2098, 20,169,760; 2099, 20,145,088; 2100, 20,120,416; 2101, 20,095,744; 2102, 20,071,072; 2103, 20,046,400; 2104, 20,021,728; 2105, 19,997,056; 2106, 19,972,384; 2107, 19,947,712; 2108, 19,923,040; 2109, 19,898,368; 2110, 19,873,696; 2111, 19,849,024; 2112, 19,824,352; 2113, 19,799,680; 2114, 19,775,008; 2115, 19,750,336; 2116, 19,725,664; 2117, 19,700,992; 2118, 19,676,320; 2119, 19,651,648; 2120, 19,626,976; 2121, 19,602,304; 2122, 19,577,632; 2123, 19,552,960; 2124, 19,528,288; 2125, 19,503,616; 2126, 19,478,944; 2127, 19,454,272; 2128, 19,429,600; 2129, 19,404,928; 2130, 19,380,256; 2131, 19,355,584; 2132, 19,330,912; 2133, 19,306,240; 2134, 19,281,568; 2135, 19,256,896; 2136, 19,232,224; 2137, 19,207,552; 2138, 19,182,880; 2139, 19,158,208; 2140, 19,133,536; 2141, 19,108,864; 2142, 19,084,192; 2143, 19,059,520; 2144, 19,034,848; 2145, 19,010,176; 2146, 18,985,504; 2147, 18,960,832; 2148, 18,936,160; 2149, 18,911,488; 2150, 18,886,816; 2151, 18,862,144; 2152, 18,837,472; 2153, 18,812,800; 2154, 18,788,128; 2155, 18,763,456; 2156, 18,738,784; 2157, 18,714,112; 2158, 18,689,440; 2159, 18,664,768; 2160, 18,640,096; 2161, 18,615,424; 2162, 18,590,752; 2163, 18,566,080; 2164, 18,541,408; 2165, 18,516,736; 2166, 18,492,064; 2167, 18,467,392; 2168, 18,442,720; 2169, 18,418,048; 2170, 18,393,376; 2171, 18,368,704; 2172, 18,344,032; 2173, 18,319,360; 2174, 18,294,688; 2175, 18,270,016; 2176, 18,245,344; 2177, 18,220,672; 2178, 18,196,000; 2179, 18,171,328; 2180, 18,146,656; 2181, 18,121,984; 2182, 18,097,312; 2183, 18,072,640; 2184, 18,047,968; 2185, 18,023,296; 2186, 17,998,624; 2187, 17,973,952; 2188, 17,949,280; 2189, 17,924,608; 2190, 17,899,936; 2191, 17,875,264; 2192, 17,850,592; 2193, 17,825,920; 2194, 17,801,248; 2195, 17,776,576; 2196, 17,751,904; 2197, 17,727,232; 2198, 17,702,560; 2199, 17,677,888; 2200, 17,653,216; 2201, 17,628,544; 2202, 17,603,872; 2203, 17,579,200; 2204, 17,554,528; 2205, 17,529,856; 2206, 17,505,184; 2207, 17,480,512; 2208, 17,455,840; 2209, 17,431,168; 2210, 17,406,496; 2211, 17,381,824; 2212, 17,357,152; 2213, 17,332,480; 2214, 17,307,808; 2215, 17,283,136; 2216, 17,258,464; 2217, 17,233,792; 2218, 17,209,120; 2219, 17,184,448; 2220, 17,159,776; 2221, 17,135,104; 2222, 17,110,432; 2223, 17,085,760; 2224, 17,061,088; 2225, 17,036,416; 2226, 17,011,744; 2227, 16,987,072; 2228, 16,962,400; 2229, 16,937,728; 2230, 16,913,056; 2231, 16,888,384; 2232, 16,863,712; 2233, 16,839,040; 2234, 16,814,368; 2235, 16,789,696; 2236, 16,765,024; 2237, 16,740,352; 2238, 16,715,680; 2239, 16,691,008; 2240, 16,666,336; 2241, 16,641,664; 2242, 16,616,992; 2243, 16,592,320; 2244, 16,567,648; 2245, 16,542,976; 2246, 16,518,304; 2247, 16,493,632; 2248, 16,468,960; 2249, 16,444,288; 2250, 16,419,616; 2251, 16,394,944; 2252, 16,370,272; 2253, 16,345,600; 2254, 16,320,928; 2255, 16,296,256; 2256, 16,271,584; 2257, 16,246,912; 2258, 16,222,240; 2259, 16,197,568; 2260, 16,172,896; 2261, 16,148,224; 2262, 16,123,552; 2263, 16,098,880; 2264, 16,074,208; 2265, 16,049,536; 2266, 16,024,864; 2267, 16,000,192; 2268, 15,975,520; 2269, 15,950,848; 2270, 15,926,176; 2271, 15,901,504; 2272, 15,876,832; 2273, 15,852,160; 2274, 15,827,488; 2275, 15,802,816; 2276, 15,778,144; 2277, 15,753,472; 2278, 15,728,800; 2279, 15,704,128; 2280, 15,679,456; 2281, 15,654,784; 2282, 15,630,112; 2283, 15,605,440; 2284, 15,580,768; 2285, 15,556,096; 2286, 15,531,424; 2287, 15,506,752; 2288, 15,482,080; 2289, 15,457,408; 2290, 15,432,736; 2291, 15,408,064; 2292, 15,383,392; 2293, 15,358,720; 2294, 15,334,048; 2295, 15,309,376; 2296, 15,284,704; 2297, 15,260,032; 2298, 15,235,360; 2299, 15,210,688; 2300, 15,186,016; 2301, 15,161,344; 2302, 15,136,672; 2303, 15,112,000; 2304, 15,087,328; 2305, 15,062,656; 2306, 15,037,984; 2307, 15,013,312; 2308, 14,988,640; 2309, 14,963,968; 2310, 14,939,296; 2311, 14,914,624; 2312, 14,890,000; 2313, 14,865,328; 2314, 14,840,656; 2315, 14,815,984; 2316, 14,791,312; 2317, 14,766,640; 2318, 14,741,968; 2319, 14,717,296; 2320, 14,692,624; 2321, 14,667,952; 2322, 14,643,280; 2323, 14,618,608; 2324, 14,593,936; 2325, 14,569,264; 2326, 14,544,592; 2327, 14,519,920; 2328, 14,495,248; 2329



## To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—You have lately afforded your readers an opportunity of studying the opinions upon New Zealand and colonial administration of Lord Granville, Grey, and Carnarvon, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, and two noblemen who have held that important post in former Ministries. I hope that it will not be considered presumptuous in a mere colonial scribbler to have heard, who has no other title for such a privilege than that of having passed the best years of his life in one of our principal dependencies, and of having had some opportunities of studying from another than the official point of view the processes of development of such communities.

As far as New Zealand is concerned, it is only right to say that I have no special interest in that colony. I have not one penny invested in it, or its securities. My feeling for New Zealand in its troubles is simply that of a fraternal sympathy with a sorely-pressed community of fellow-subjects, modified to some extent by the conviction that the inhabitants of that colony will compare favourably with any body of settlers that have ever yet swarmed from a parent hive.

In his last letter from Wellington, your correspondent expressed his surprise at what he called the "nubbin" excited in England by the denunciation of Lord Granville, then recently published in the colony. And you speak of a certain contingency referred to by Lord Carnarvon as utterly wild and out of the question. From the latest Australian paper, however, that I have seen I cut the following extract, which seems rather to clash with your tone and that of your correspondent:—

"During the debate which took place on this occasion, Mr. Stafford, the late Premier, and other gentlemen alluded to the policy of the Imperial Government towards New Zealand in such terms that Mr. Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer, did not hesitate to tell them that their secret desire was that the application for assistance should be again refused, and that New Zealand should be forced into the position of an independent State. Mr. Stafford's words were:—There is no Imperial Government. There is a British Government sitting in Downing-street, managing affairs in the United Kingdom very badly, but no Imperial Government. He used very similar language to this last year, when he was Prime Minister of New Zealand. Now he is alone in holding such sentiments. The idea that the Imperial connexion is of no use to the colony, and may be long prove a burden or hurt to it rather than otherwise, is becoming very prevalent, and this opinion obtains quite as much in the south, which is free from the worst evils of the native wars, as elsewhere."

Whatever may be thought of the tendencies here indicated, I can assure you that those whom I know to be most accurately informed upon colonial subjects generally look upon the present situation as very grave indeed. It has long seemed to me that neither you nor your readers have any adequate idea of the amount of feeling evoked among colonists and those interested in colonies by the recent enunciation of the views of the authorities at the Colonial Office, and the treatment to which New Zealand is being subjected. A very decided impression has been and is being created, and it is a general conviction among those best acquainted with such affairs that the tendency is towards very serious evils, of which the principal agents appear to be singularly unaware.

It is not my intention to entangle you in the complicated details of this melancholy New Zealand business. Suffice it that a ruinous and protracted war seems likely to assume a more and more deadly aspect, and that Great Britain decides to look calmly on while a process of extermination of one or other race goes slowly on, accompanied by circumstances of horror, of which we have already had some foretaste, and for which we had better prepare ourselves against the arrival of each successive mail.

It is now some years since one of those gentlemen to whom the control of colonial affairs is committed by the chances of Parliamentary conflict enunciated the doctrine, in a moment of happy inspiration, that "henceforward all British dependencies must be responsible for the expenses of their own defence." We may fancy the complacent air with which the author of this axiom rose from his notable discovery, what visions flitted before his eyes of diminished armaments, national forces concentrated and held well in hand, reduced Budgets, and rising communities drilled into habits of vigour and self-reliance.

One feels the cruelty of the interruption of such rosy dreams. But it is necessary to suggest to this inventor, who so off-handedly undertakes to chop down all mankind to the convenient height of 5 feet 6 inches, that there are dependencies and dependencies; and it might have occurred to him that while there were some colonies to which this rule would not only be applicable, but distinctly advantageous, there were others to which its application could only mean a long course of bloodshed and disaster, culminating in a result more or less ruinous and humiliating to all concerned. I profess to know something of colonies and colonization, and I recollect very distinctly that my first introduction to this brilliant new idea acted quite as what our American friends call, I believe in another sense, an "eye-opener." I felt that in the adoption of this policy there was the pregnant germ of future trouble of unknown magnitude; and, although one could form but a guess of the direction and the shape in which the mischief would show itself, one felt that a false step had been taken, and that from bad seed scattered thus recklessly bitter fruits would one day have to be gathered.

With one modification, probably scarcely any one would dissent from the recent discovery. "A dependency should meet the expenses of its own defence"—if it can. If it cannot do so, either the mother country must do something to assist it or the dependency falls away. We have yet to learn how, and what eventually becomes of it; and probably the great discoverer to whom I have alluded is about the last man who could assist us as to the latter stages of his experiment.

I believe that New Zealand is such a dependency as I have described. She appears to be tasked altogether beyond her strength. I have travelled there, and know something of her resources, of the pursuits of her inhabitants, and of the character of the Maories, whose dedication to an unnecessary extermination I (parenthetically) stigmatize as a heinous national crime. And while there, in a period of profound peace, and with some experience of colonial finance, it was one of my puzzles how the two ends could be made to meet, with any decent margin for public works, the necessary outfit for a new country. A protracted and expensive war seemed absolutely out of the question; and, so far from now coinciding in the common outcry that they have not done half enough to meet the difficulties of the situation, I declare my astonishment at and

admiration of the spirit that has led them to do so much.

It is a country of considerable resources, but of rather gradual development. Apart from the gold-fields, which are things of recent days, and still in process of development, they have not a great deal out of which revenue can possibly be extracted. Their yield of wool is insignificant compared with that of the Australian colonies. For their bulkier forms of cereals they have no external market, and probably never can have any. The settlers are usually struggling people, with bills to meet and families to feed, and with a little natural aptitude for deserting their homes and modes of livelihood to fight the Maories as the tenant farmers of our rural districts or the small traders of our towns. It is really only those who have known the daily life of colonies who can appreciate the troubles of such people, or the extreme cruelty of the cry to tax themselves and fight like men, when, driven in from their holdings by dread for their wives and children, they have to leave their stock and homesteads to the marauder, and clustering in the towns, await the passing of the storm. To tell men so situated to tax themselves still further is a wanton insult. The very sources of taxation, a profitable industry, are dried up; and as that form of love of country engendered by birth upon the soil has not yet had much opportunity to grow, we shall probably find the harassed taxpayers seeking other shores, and the possibility of increased revenue made still more hopeless by a rapid diminution of numbers. The sailor tells us that "the ship is the mother of freight." And those who know anything of the principles of taxation must be aware that the moderately prosperous citizen is the only possible sponge out of which adequate revenue can be squeezed.

It is asserted, and I believe with perfect truth, by those best acquainted with all the details of this dreary business, that the British Government is mainly responsible for an imbroglio out of which no human being can at present see his way. It is a matter of notoriety that Imperial assistance has been withdrawn while the contest is still raging. The troops have been brought away while the Maories are unsubdued, and the old Roman maxim, "No peace save after victory," finds no favour in these degenerate days, in which nothing is supposed to answer that does not pay its 5 per cent. Yet surely we ought not to forget that very severe things are said of allies who run away during the very fight itself. And, soothing to some minds as may be the sophisms by which such deeds are excused, I think I may say that throughout the whole southern hemisphere scarcely a man could be found who does not characterize such conduct as a cruel and cowardly desertion.

We may feel more or less obliged to Lord Granville for his attempt to teach us that after all blood is very much thinner than water. But if Great Britain were first thoroughly informed, and then fairly polled upon the question, his lordship might probably be startled at the reply. But let us draw the curtain for a time upon this humiliating scene in our colonial history, with a sad misgiving that we shall soon have to haul it up again upon most appalling incidents, and turn our attention to the general question so aptly illustrated by what is passing in that ill-used and unhappy country.

England thinks, we are told, that the time is come in which she may enjoy any advantages derivable from the possession of colonies without having to pay anything for such advantages. I believe this to be a pure hallucination of the most transparent character. I cannot understand why a country should expect to possess colonies without occasionally having to pay something for them any more than it would be able to enjoy without cost the luxuries of Kings and Queens, Parliaments and Judges, armies and navies, churches and police. In this hard and mercenary world an individual does not calculate upon getting much without having to pay for it, and one is at a loss to see why a nation should expect to be more fortunate.

However, "pay your way and do not bother us," says the British statesman, and as those who look a little more deeply into details see that an iron law like this is utterly inapplicable, and that, if insisted upon, there is but one possible result, we are brought face to face with the grave question,—"Does England wish, or is she prepared, to part with her colonies?"

This is the question that has been distinctly, and I think most judiciously, raised by recent deliverances from the Colonial Office, as has been well pointed out by the letter of Earl Grey; and, the question having been raised, it remains for us to deal with it from our respective points of view.

To one circumstanced as I am, the question presents a very troubled aspect from three separate aspects. I regret this new line of policy as a colonialist; I regret it as an Englishman; I regret it as a sincere well-wisher of a Liberal Ministry, the character of which is, I think, likely to be grievously compromised by what is being done.

As a colonialist, I view the prospect of what may turn out the premature separation from the Mother Country with serious misgivings. Probably all the British colonies Victoria, the one with which I am connected, is about the best able to enter upon the important experiment of an independent existence. I have such confidence in her resources, and in the reasonably intelligent direction of her affairs, that I should feel inclined to look upon her start into fresh phases of national life in a very hopeful spirit. I believe that under such kind of stimulated vitality new forms of progress would exhibit themselves, a higher tone would gradually be found to animate our policy, and that we should step forward in the march of nations with a more firm, more elastic, and more masculine stride. The risks of troubles from without would seem likely rather to diminish than increase, and many features of our young life would be invested with new forms of hopefulness and interest. I think such things would happen; but, on the other hand, we must remember they might not. These hopeful anticipations might turn out fallacious, and national affairs, involving the welfare of millions, are too solemn things to justify us in risking anything upon mere probabilities. We are prosperous and happy as we are, and are sufficiently wise to appreciate the policy of leaving well alone.

As an Englishman, I look upon the destruction of our colonial empire as simply the most tremendous experiment that the world has ever seen. It might be a success; but would it be otherwise than gratified with a satisfactory Budget? But there is a penny-wisdom in national as in individual affairs. You may reduce a tax, and at the same time so diminish private incomes that men can still less afford to pay the remainder. Let us beware lest our lust for favourable balance-sheets runs into a disease. Let us sympathize as heartily as possible with the British taxpayer, but let us be cautious how we wander to the meanness of the British Philistine.

I think that most erroneous impressions prevail as to the disposition of the colonies to come

colonies she had parted with half her trade and three-fourths of her national prestige? How, then, would your shallow doctrine be detected as the mere lunatic who had tampered with the very foundations of a highly elaborated structure, of the delicate constitution of which he had shown himself absolutely ignorant?

In dealing with the British aspect of the case I will not enter upon the world of figures which so abound in Bluebooks and statistical returns; suffice it that the colony with which I am best acquainted consumes, I believe, ten or twelve pounds' worth annually of British exports per head of the population, to ten or twelve shillings' worth of the inhabitants of the United States. The doctrine talks glibly of the laws of supply and demand, and of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. But I have seen reason to believe that by some mysterious process trade has a great tendency to follow the flag. And as an Englishman I have a horror of so hazardous an experiment as might teach us, when too late, that when we hauled down our flag to-day we should have been prepared to put up the shutters of our great shop to-morrow.

But probably even a still better reason is to be found among the many accessible against Lord Granville's scattering policy. No one can help observing the tendency of business men, and of a nation so composed, to narrow their sphere of observation, and sink into a habit of looking at all things in a sort of parochial way. The petty interests of the day, of the immediate place, the dirty little details of the last transaction, are apt to exclude larger ideas. As perhaps the only corrective to this demoralizing tendency, the possession of a world-wide empire, in which, despite themselves, they are forced to take some interest, is of priceless value to our people, and if we really deprive them of this stimulus to a larger and braver range of thought, the loss to mankind will be irreparable in the conversion of a community of liberal-minded and well-informed men into one composed of nothing much better than the average votaryman.

There is another element of very great weight, but as it has elements of trouble in it, which I would not willingly invoke, I will pass it by, although I see signs of its gradually struggling to the surface.

As a Liberal, I feel grieved at the mismanagement of this affair, and at the fresh cares and anxieties thus imposed upon our over-taxed people. It seems to me that he has already more upon his hands than any man should have. And it must be the wish of every one who appreciates his value, and would wish to prolong his capacity for usefulness, rather to clear his path of stumbling-blocks than thus unnecessarily to encumber it. I do not think that the large and sympathetic heart of Mr. Gladstone will hear without emotion the growing troubles of the New Zealanders. I do not think that he would willingly shut upon the unknown future of England without her colonies. Still the thing presses. The challenge has been thrown down by the Colonial Office, and however we may pity the man, the politician must answer for possible mistakes among his colleagues.

The existing colonial system of Great Britain may seem to be an effective mode of administration, but it seems to have the slight drawback of never having been half thought out. Is it not rather surprising that it should have been left for Lord Granville, in October, 1869, to have discovered the insuperable difficulty in the direction of military affairs in a colony to which representative institutions have been conceded? Again, we hear such communities constantly described as "self-governing dependencies." I ask—What is a self-governing dependency? and I do not think there is a man in Europe who can tell me. The thing looks like a ball or an anomaly, yet it is in an atmosphere of such bulls and anomalies as these that the affairs are managed of the greatest empire the world has ever seen.

Nay, while thus dealing with the radical principles upon which nations exist, it may be permitted to ask whether the British Constitution itself is not fittingly described in the same terms, an ingenious piece of mechanism, but not half thought out? Certainly, while its very mainpring—the Parliament—assumes the task of dealing with ten thousand different subjects and manages to legislate tardily and imperfectly upon half-a-dozen, it seems as if further elaboration of the machinery were desirable. No one has better reason for asking such questions than ourselves, for in the crash of local subjects it is almost impossible to "get a night" for the discussion of a colonial trouble, and even still more difficult to secure a decent quorum to take an interest in it; and, taking the last session as an example, does any one suppose that Lord Granville had not his attention far more directed to the "coaching" of the Irish Church Bill through the House of Lords than in learning something about his fifty colonies, or endeavouring to keep the peace between Sir George Bowen and Te Kooti?

Nothing is further from my wish than to speak disparagingly of men like Lord Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, and others usually charged with Colonial administration. I believe that we are ruled by very excellent representatives of the English gentleman, and that there is a sincere desire to do what is right; but our complaint is that gentlemen wielding such tremendous power really do not know much of colonies or colonization, and that their usual sources of information are not judiciously arranged. Few among our Colonial Ministers have ever seen a colony, or been in any other way prepared for dealing intelligently with the difficult problems occasionally requiring solution. And of the excellent gentlemen who constitute their permanent staff, I can only say that, however accurately they may represent colonial ideas of twenty years ago, we have ample illustration of the fact that they are as little in rapport with the warm and lusty life of modern colonization as the busts and statues of their forefathers.

It must not be imagined that such of us as think that the day for the scattering of our colonies is not yet come are at all disposed to underestimate the difficulties presented by any other alternative. The position is in any case a very delicate one; and a general war might find out weak places in our system which would startle us all. Least of all have we any inclination to undervalue any possible relief that may be legitimately afforded to that hardy-voiced person—the British taxpayer. We have had occasion-ally too much trouble with our own estimates to be otherwise than gratified with a satisfactory Budget. But there is a penny-wisdom in national as in individual affairs. You may reduce a tax, and at the same time so diminish private incomes that men can still less afford to pay the remainder. Let us beware lest our lust for favourable balance-sheets runs into a disease. Let us sympathize as heartily as possible with the British taxpayer, but let us be cautious how we wander to the meanness of the British Philistine.

I think that most erroneous impressions prevail as to the disposition of the colonies to come

begging to the Mother Country. It is my belief that there is a very strong repugnance to anything of the kind. And it is one of the offensive aspects of the discussion of such affairs to find prosperous and self-supporting colonies like Victoria, which boasts that it has scarcely ever cost the Mother Country a shilling, roughly classed with other less favoured communities, and thought and spoken of as if we were all a pack of paupers together hanging hungrily on to the skirts of a wealthy parent.

The virtue of self-reliance is one of the first lessons learnt by the individual colonist, and an aggregation of men drilled in such habits is not likely to read readily into the white of effeminacy; on the contrary, there is an extreme sensitiveness in avoiding such aid. When the subject of the present distribution by Prince Alfred came up for consideration there was a perfect outcry in the Australian colonies that not one penny should be drawn from the British taxpayer. When the charge for a portion of the military expenditure was thrown upon Victoria at the period of a high range of prices consequent on the gold discoveries, we paid our troops so lavishly that remonstrances came from the Home authorities, intimating that the high rates paid were producing dissatisfaction among other regiments. Whatever the desire of colonies to apply to the Mother Country for assistance, the whole amount in money is very small. I have not the means at hand of showing exactly what it is. But one of the best-informed men in England on such subjects lately assured me that he had been going through the estimates of such expenditure, and that, excluding mere garrisons held for strictly Imperial purposes, he was astonished to find how small a sum the colonies really cost.

To one other point of danger beyond those I have already indicated I would allude before I have done. It will be observed how thoroughly unanimous are all authorities as to the devoted loyalty which has characterized our colonies. All testimony points to the hearty and earnest nature of the affection they have borne to the Mother Country, and to the loving spirit in which they have sympathized with her greatness, clung to her history, and participated in her trials. But in proportion to the warmth of their affection, they are the force of its recoil. There is probably no such bitter hatred as that resulting from rejected attachment. And if this off-hand dealing with now faithful and loving dependencies goes on, it will be wise to think of the influences upon the future. A deep sense of wrong leaves its trace in nations long after the particular actors in the transaction are no more. We may probably still detect a flavour of the tea duties in the Alabama controversy; and we, the Norths and Georges of the nineteenth century, in driving poor New Zealand smarting and groaning from the Empire, may, perhaps, be leaving to the diplomatic relations of our successors no trifling admixture of the ferocity of lightning love. Men who have had an active share in the earlier years of these fine young giants, which are so certain some day to play a conspicuous part in the world's history, are naturally and most properly proud of their work. It is mortifying enough to find, after all their care, that England doubts whether these rising nations are worth having at all; and this mortification will render them excessively sensitive in the direction I have just indicated.

Sir, my letter is a long one. My deductions from what I have suggested shall be sufficiently concise.

It may be right, or it may be wrong, for Great Britain to scatter to the winds that splendid colonial empire upon which the sun never sets. But if we decide upon so vast a change, we ought to do so in a cautious and instructed spirit, dealing with such affairs as becomes their magnitude, and with due deliberation and a statesmanlike forethought, accepting this as a well-weighted modification of national policy. We certainly ought not to moulder away these colonies, one by one, as feathers which we have become too spiritless and decrepit to retain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD WILSON.  
Hayes, November 5, 1869.

THE COTTON AND TOBACCO CROP OF AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Times states:—The reports from the Southern cotton shipping ports continue to show that the receipts of cotton this year are making a record of late years. On September 1st to October 22nd, 1869, the total receipts at all the Southern ports have been 356,784 bales, as compared with 250,712 bales during the corresponding period last year. The receipts for the week ending October 22nd, 1869, were 52,555 bales, while the corresponding week last year showed but 36,763 bales. The increase for the week this year of 26,332 bales. The bulk of the increase is at Atlantic ports, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, &c.; New Orleans, Mobile, and the Gulf ports exhibiting but slight increase. The planters everywhere, however, are reported to show more than the usual anxiety to get their crop to market. The exports for the year are not keeping pace with the receipts of the crop, and over 400,000 bales were reported in stock at the various ports on October 22nd. Great Britain takes the greater part of the export, having purchased 25,000 bales of the 25,000 exported last week. The total exports for the year, however, are much heavier than during the corresponding time last year, more than twice the number of bales being shipped during the same length of time this year compared with last year.

The entire tobacco crop of the United States for 1869 is estimated at 275,000 hogsheads, of which three-fourths will be consumed in Europe. Cincinnati, Louisville, and Richmond are the leading tobacco ports, and the bulk of the crop is grown in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Tobacco cultivation was greatly interfered with by the war, but it is now resuming its normal condition.

The Statistical Bureau at Washington reports that the entire export trade of the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30th last amounted to \$13,951,691 dollars in currency, of which 138 millions were carried in American vessels, and 275 millions by foreign vessels. England, as usual, took the largest amount, 180 millions; Scotland, four millions; Ireland, six millions; Gibraltar, nearly three millions; Canada, 21 millions; the British West Indies, nine millions; Australia, four millions and a half; and other British possessions, two millions. The British Empire thus took much more than half the entire American export of the year, the total aggregating about 240 millions. France and her colonies took 44 millions; Spain, 15 millions; Holland and the Dutch East Indies, one million more; Italy, five millions and a half; Belgium, six millions; Russia, four millions; and Mexico, nearly four millions. These returns demonstrate that if the greater part of the American import trade comes from Great Britain, the greater part of her export trade goes there also.

A VERY NICE THING.—A Sunday school teacher was giving a lesson on Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop larger handfuls of wheat. "Now, children," she said, "Boaz did another very nice thing for Ruth; can you tell me what it was?" "Married her!" said one of the boys.

REVIVING AND REVIVING.—Digby says it is true that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving;" but he also thinks it especially applies to medicines, kicks, and advice.

## A NEW THROUGH ROUTE TO THE ATLANTIC.

A CANTONIAN Journal says:—A powerful combination of capital is forming for the construction of a new railroad route from the Atlantic to the West. The Richmond Dispatch states that A. A. Low has subscribed 1,000,000 dollars, Fisk and Hatch, 2,000,000 dollars, C. P. Huntington, 2,000,000 dollars, General Joseph H. Anderson, 1,000,000 dollars, and Messrs. Bliss, Winslow, Walworth, and Stewart, 1,000,000 dollars each, towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. 10 per cent. of the money subscribed is to be paid on the 1st of January, and the work is to be done within two years. The length of the Big Sandy, at its confluence with the Ohio river, has been the objective point of enterprise, which would make its Atlantic terminus at Norfolk. The main object, as the Washington Chronicle says, is to bring freight from a point on the Ohio, which is navigable for large steamers. As the Big Sandy is 180 miles further down than Parkersburg—It is believed the greater portion of the freight upon the Ohio and its tributaries will be intercepted by the new road; and by the time the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad reaches the city, falling from the junction point will have been built to Cincinnati, and a branch to Lexington. The new road will have the advantage of a higher grade than the Baltimore and Ohio, over only one mountain chain, and through a milder climate.

The Chesapeake and Ohio will open a new route to the West, especially for Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and for all Missouri, with Kansas, and the region stretching thence to the Pacific. It was originally a Southern enterprise of little more than local significance, controlled partly by Richmond capital. But Northern capital was recently admitted, and the road now assumes the importance of a project that seems to aim at nothing else than opening a second route across the continent, with San Francisco for its Pacific terminus, and for its Atlantic terminus. Some 10,000,000 dollars in gold have already been expended upon the road, between Norfolk and the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs; and a contract has been entered into to complete and equip it to the Ohio River, a distance of 300 miles, at a cost of 15,000,000 dollars. The heavy subscriptions made by Huntington, Fisk, and Hatch, who may be considered to represent the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, would seem to indicate that this sagacious corporation is looking to the establishment of a new route to the Atlantic that will make it independent of the Union Pacific, and give it a share in building up a new Atlantic port. Norfolk has a fine harbour and a new Atlantic pier, and is well situated for the situation, and nothing but slavery prevented it from becoming one of the great commercial marts of the Atlantic. It is easy to see how connection might be made between the Central Pacific and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads; but that such a connection is really entertained, we only suggest as a not unreasonable conjecture.

MOSQUITOES.—Now the cool autumnal nights are upon us, and the mosquitoes crowd indoors to absorb warm blood and drown cars in gory discomfiture. Every recurring season the papers come out with new prescriptions for eluding the bites of these pests. One will tell you that if you place a raw beefsteak on a chair beside your pillow at night, the mosquitoes will depose you and batten upon the beef. Another says—put a lamp in a closet or room adjoining yours, with the door of communication open. The lamp should be turned down to a dim light, which will attract the buzzers and keep them busy. Yet another states that the best way to scare the pests is to put a bit of camphor in a tin vessel, which will attract the pests, and as they fly about the camphor, the pungency of the odour will drive every mosquito of the premises. Far nicer than any of these, however, was the plan adopted by a tough and old married lady with whom we were once acquainted. She used to get a beautiful young niece to sleep in the room next to hers, with doors open in mosquito time. And so the happy skittered had some one to love at last, and it wasn't the old 'un, you may depend.

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SADDLE-HORSE, perfect hack, will carry a lady, sound, 4, Park-street.

THREE first-class SPRING-CARTS and Silver-mounted Harness, cheap. LARTER, Farmington-street.

FOR SALE, 4 TROY BUGGIES 2 turnouts, 3 BUGGY, second-hand. BROTHAM, second-hand Coach PHAETON, WAGONETTE with top, 3 sets of second-hand harness, &c. H. MCARTY, Coach Builder, 250, Pitt-street, opposite 114, George-street.

MOORE'S Carriage Factory and Harness, South Head Road, opposite Courthouse. Single and double seat Buggies, Concord, Phaetons, Wagonettes, Trays, Buggy, Concord and Express Waggon, Phaeton and Spring Cart, two second-hand Trays, Buggies, Harness, Bicycles, Bath Chairs, Perambulators, &c.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

F O R S A L E, a mixed herd, about 1000 CATTLE, on Darling Downs, Ditto 1400 ditto, near Gladstone. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STORE CATTLE.—1600 for SALE, from Yarrow Creek, near Glen Innes, and Tunstall, on the Richmond River, about 3 years old. Some of these cattle are of the famous DODD blood, and all of good blood. Apply to EDWARD FLOOD, 151, Castlereagh-street.

SHEEP.—WANTED, to purchase from 600 to 800 strong healthy Ewes, well fitted for breeding, in a cold climate, and of the Southdown breed preferred. State lowest prices. James Duffell, Little Harbly.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light, Volant, Harness, and Saddle.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

As above. Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, every afternoon.

Pair Horses, Saddle and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A pair of good quiet journey horses. Also, a buggy, suitable, with cover, and set of harness.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Peters to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.



## AUCTION SALES.

**HENFREY and TOOTHY** will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 11th February, 1870.

Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool. Wool.

On account of whom it may concern.

**HARRISON and JONES** have been instructed by Messrs. Read and Co. to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Friday, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the Circular Quay, Sydney, parcels of loose wool, damaged by fire and water at the Blackwall Store.

This wool will be sold at per cent. net, and must be removed within 24 hours after the sale.

Also, after the above, The damaged fax.

Terms, cash.

**O. B. EBSWORTH** will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Hides, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

**JAMES DEVLIN, JUNR.** will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th February, at 11 o'clock.

Casks tallow, Hides, calves, Hides, bones, &c.

Terms, cash.

Leather.

**IRWIN and TURNER** will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th February, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

Kip, sole, calf, H.T. kangaroo, and harness leather.

Weekly Produce Sale.

**IRWIN and TURNER** will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th February, at 11 o'clock.

Hides, hair, Casks tallow, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

**MORT and CO.** will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th February, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Hides, Casks tallow, &c.

Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, February 15, at 11 o'clock.

Preliminary Notice.

Now landing ex Mary Ann Wilson.

MR. 41 Cases superior Men's and Boys' Clothing, Woollens, Tweeds, &c.

Crimes and White shirts, Hats, Caps, &c.

At the risk of the shippers.

**MR. JOHN SOLOMON** has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, February 15, at 11 o'clock precisely, 41 cases men's and boys' clothing, shirts, &c.

Full particulars in a future issue.

On FRIDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

10 Cases superior Glassware, Bitters and Sodas, Sugar Basins and Covers, Cream Jugs, &c.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Glasses and China Warehousemen, Dealers, and Others.

**MR. JOHN SOLOMON** has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock precisely, 10 cases glassware, as above.

Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

25 Cases Choice Goods.

Just landed ex Mary Ann Wilson.

FOR IMPERATIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

Comprising

4 Cases Ban de Cologne, Toilet Vinyer, &c.

6 Cases superior Hair Brushes

White and Green and Polished Shoe Brushes

Hair Broom Heads

Broom Heads, all sizes

Tooth Brushes, &c.

3 Cases Black Handle Table Knives and Forks

White ditto ditto ditto

A choice assortment of Pocket and Pen Knives

Best English Scissors, in b-zee

Shackles and Sportsmen's Knives

4 Cases Assorted Toys, every variety

2 ditto Wax, Wood, and Composition Crying and other Dolls

2 ditto Gift Jewellery; 1 B. Back, Dressing, and Foli Cane

Purses, Fancy Goods, &c.

1 Case Gilette.

Also,

2 Cases Black Writing Ink, in quarts, pints, half pints, and drams

Single and Double Penholders, with hoods.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Outlets, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and Others.

**MR. JOHN SOLOMON** has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock precisely, 25 cases cutlery, brushware, fancy goods, &c.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, February 14th, 1870.

Circular Quay Shed, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

Positive Sale of the celebrated RACING YACHT BRONZEWING, and Sailing Skiff KATIE, together with all Sailing Gear, Spars, Iron and Lead Ballast, &c.

To Yachtsmen, Gentlemen Amateurs, Watermen, Boat Builders, Stevedores, and Others.

**JOHN G. COHEN** has received instructions to sell, at the Circular Quay Shed, on MONDAY, next, February 14th, 1870, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

BRONZEWING.

1 The celebrated sailing yacht Bronzewing, with copper bolts and bumpkins, heavy decked—deck cost £15.

2 About 15 cwt. lead ballast, suitable to fit timbers

3 Iron ballast, about 35 cwt.

4 Room, gaff, pleasure sail, fitted for gear

5 Mast and wire shrouds, forestay, and topmast stay, tapping life, mainboom and blocks, complete; jib sails and blocks, complete; all blocks and gear complete throughout for square-rigged; 1 sail balloon jib and jib topmast

6 Racing suit, topmast, balloon jib, and jibboom and gaff and boom for balloon jib; also yard for topmast, and boom for same

7 Second racing suit, not much used, in good order, and made of good stuff

8 Two good new well-oiled oars

9 Cover for Bronzewing

10 Squared and squared boom and yard

11 Quito new jib topmast.

SKIFF KATIE.

1 Skiff Katie, winner of Small's Bay Regatta, against Deedman and other boats.

2 Racing suit by Rie; last race with Deedman and others

3 Iron fin

4 Latten sails and jigger, complete

5 Kuddier, yoke and tiller

6 Pair of sculls

7 Second racing suit, or full size pleasure suit with jib, complete

8 Mainboom, wire rigging, mast boom, gaff, shrouds, jibboom, jibstay, jibgyde, &c.

9 Mast latten and gaff ditto

10 Mast and gaff ditto

11 Pair of oars

12 Old rubber ditto

13 Pair of oars

14 Sundry

On view Circular Quay Shed.

Terms, cash.

**THOMAS and GRISDALE** will sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Great and Kent streets, opposite Gawnocks, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

The stock of a grocer, consisting of tea, sugars, pickles, oil, starch, jams, soap, kerosene, scales, counters, fixtures, and sundries.

FRIDAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture, State-bed Bagatelle Board Ironmongery, Boxes of Clothing, Quatran, &c.

**BAKER and SHORT** have received instructions from Mr. Yeend to sell by auction, at Yeend's buildings, Nos. 118 and 120, Sussex-street, opposite the Commercial Store, near King-street, THIS DAY, February 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Furniture, &c., consisting of 100 tables, side tables, washbasins, chairs, sofas, couches, American wood-seat chairs, tubular and solid iron bedsteads, and bedding, cooking utensils, crockery, sundries.

State-bed bagatelle board, complete Boxes of seamen's clothing, ships' charts, Quadrants, and a variety of sundries.

Terms, cash.

Drapery, Clothing, Fancy Dressing, Jewellery, &c.

**ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.** will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, The above.

Portion of the Cargo of NEW CALIFORNIA FLOUR.

Ex Nymph, from San Francisco.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under Instructions from the Importers.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at Taylor's Stores, Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, February 11th, at 1 o'clock.

The damaged portion of the cargo of fresh Californian flour, ex Nymph, comprising:

MUCH DAMAGED.

By steam.	By str.
No mark—104 quarter-sacks	294 quarter-sacks
B—88 ditto ditto	145 ditto ditto
C—75 ditto ditto	342 ditto ditto
D—14 ditto ditto	152 ditto ditto
F—30 ditto ditto	40 ditto ditto
Slightly damaged.	Very slightly.
No mark—253 quarter-sacks	171 quarter-sacks
B—120 ditto ditto	105 ditto ditto
C—208 ditto ditto	159 ditto ditto
D—120 ditto ditto	108 ditto ditto
F—35 ditto ditto	52 ditto ditto
Total	2578 ditto ditto.

Important Sale of the ENTIRE CARGO OF THE SHIP OLD DOMINION.

Consisting of a Shipment of SUPERIOR OREGON LUMBER, expressly selected for this market.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Under Instructions from the consignees Messrs. Bailey and Scott.

**R. F. STUBBS and CO.** will sell by auction, at Throckmorton's Wharf, on an early day, as soon as landed.

The entire cargo of the Old Dominion from Burard's Inlet, consisting of:

31 pieces, 12 x 12, up to 60 feet

24 ditto, 14 x 14, ditto ditto

75 ditto, 10 x 10, ditto ditto

40 ditto, 8 x 8, ditto ditto

9 ditto, 18 x 18, ditto ditto

31 ditto, 16 x 16, ditto ditto

10 ditto, 12 x 12, ditto ditto

101 ditto, 4 x 9

213 ditto, 4 x 12 plank

708 ditto, 3 x 8

686 ditto, 3 x 6

213 ditto, 3 x 11

455 ditto, 3 x 7

207 ditto, 3 x 9

235 ditto, 3 x 4

77 ditto, 3 x 4

254 ditto, 3 x 8

130 ditto, 6 x 10 plank

161 ditto, 3 x 10

82 ditto, 6 x 8

82 ditto, 4 x 12

117 ditto, 8 x 8

112 ditto, 3 x 8

520 ditto, 2 x 2

3296 ditto, 2 x 5

192 ditto, 1 x 10

562 ditto, 1 x 10.

7233 pieces.

Full particulars, with specification, at sale.

Terms, liberal.

On SATURDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction, of VERY SUPERIOR and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and Others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock.

400 volumes well-bound books

Richly cut glassware

Elegant china, dinner, and breakfast service

Baroque electro-plated ware

Massive dining-room suite, covered in morocco

Handicapped carved mahogany sideboard, plate-glass back, with mirror

Telescope dining-table, three spare leaves

6 proof engravings, map frame

Brussels carpet and rug.

**DINING-ROOM.**

Ornate clock under shade

Eight mahogany glass lustres

Alabaster and marble statuettes

Old Dresden china

Reptant walnut chifferoni, plate-glass back, marble top

Shaped walnut tea table

3 mahogany round occasional tables

Superb walnut trichord oblique traversed cottage piano-forte, by Auclair, cost 70 guineas and almost new

Richly carved Canterbury whistot

Pier glass 78 by 60

Elegant mahogany drawing-room suite, covered in crimson silk rep, consisting of—

6 chairs

Couch

Easy chair

Lady's chair

Fender and iron

Brussels carpet and rug.

**BEDROOMS.**

Tubular bedsteads

Pullman and curtains

Hair mattresses, bolsters, and pillows

Marble slab washstands and dressing tables

Table services

Mahogany wardrobe, plate-glass doors

Oval dressing glasses

Bedroom carpets, &c.

**KITCHEN.**

Kitchen utensils

Holloware

Tinware

And sundries too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

On view Friday.

**WAX VESTAS, WRITING INKS.**

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale.

To Grocers, Tobacconists, Country Buyers, and Others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

50 cases wax vestas, assorted 4 cases writing inks.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 15th February.

Important Auction Sale of Groceries, Olman's Stores, &c.

Parcels of Mauritius Sugars, Sundry Balances of Teas, Flour, and Sundries.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

A large quantity of groceries, sugars, tea, &c.

Terms at sale.

## SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

At No. 177, North-tower, M. quarter-street N. W. 1/2, Sale on MONDAY next, at 11.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** are instructed to sell by auction, at No. 177, North-tower, Macquarie-street, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS of a family changing their residence.

Drawing-room carpet and rug, Brussels, 22 x 16 1/2, both in excellent order and additional quantities of oil-stone at Jane's and Farmer's.

Pier glass, console table, and marble slab Grand piano-forte, in mahogany, trichord, by Frank Large size rosewood chifferoni, with marble slab, plate glass back and front panels

Window curtains, fringe, and curtains Marble table-top, cut glass lustres

Drawing-room gilt brackets and ornaments: Fancy chairs, damask couch, easy chair Rocking chairs, Chinese draught table with drawers and cabinet

Iron and plate fancy enameled table Ornamental iron tables for flowers Rosewood Canterbury, and piano stool Musical box

Cabinet and terrestrial globe, large size Paper mache instandards.

**BEDROOM.**

Wardrobe

Carpet

Easy chair and cane rocking chair

Patent earth-closet

Shaving glass and stand

Small double bedstead and mattress.

**DINING-ROOM.**

Dining-room carpet

Mahogany telescopic dining table, 14 feet

Mahogany eucalyptus sideboard

Mahogany dumb waiter

Mahogany dining-room chairs and 2 easy chairs

Pier glass

Blinds and curtains

Couch

Kerosene lamps

Plated table card/stand

Pier plated three-light candelabra.

**HALL.**

Half floorcloth

Histand

Hall chairs

Sundry engravings.

**LIBRARY.**

Writing table, on pedestal, with drawers

Portable washstand, 2 chairs

**PALLOU.**

Carpet

Side chest, large size

The ornamental iron tables bronzed

Plate-glass

Large cane reclining chair

Refrigerator.

**BATH-ROOM.**

Sponge-bath, foot-bath, pails

Earth closet, China matting.

**VERANDAH.**

Large steel reclining chair, spring back and seat.

**KITCHEN and YARD.**

Dresser, table, kitchen utensils

Two large china bowls or boats for aquaria.

The effects will not be open for inspection until 8 a.m. on Monday, and every article must be taken away on the day of sale.

Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 12th February, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

1 CASE OF ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, from a first-class English House.

Consisting of

Biscuit Boxes

Butter Coolers

Breakfast Frames

5-hole Cruets

Claret Jugs

Tea and Coffee Services, 4 pieces, &c.

To Jewellers, Silversmiths, and others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock.

An invoice of very superior electro-plated ware. Terms, cash.

**WINDOW GLASS.**

To Painters and Glaziers, Builders, and others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

20 boxes St. Helen's Crown Glass Company's window glass, from 12 x 9 to 20 x 20.

Terms at sale.

**WILCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES.**

On SATURDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

By order of the Executors of Mr. Luke Elgin.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock.

2 Wilcox and Gibbs' sewing machines, in perfect order. Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

25 Packages Drapery, Clothing, &c.

**GEORGE HURLEY and CO., Auctioneers** for the sale of drapery, household furniture, books, &c., have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Joseph Holland

Venetian shirts

Fancy cravat ditto

Black cloth suit

Ditto ditto trousers

Mohair

Fancy tweeds

Calicoes, white and gray

Knotted counterpane

Fancy drills

Terms at sale.

In the Assigned Estate of Thomas Cleary, Butcher, Singleton.

By order of the Trustees, and removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

**MR. CHARLES TEAKLE** has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

The entire stock of country storekeeper, comprising—

General dry

Ready-made clothing

Furniture, mantles

Haberdashery, &c.

Full particulars in future issue.

**Dutch Carpets**

Fancy Mattings.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Tamara, from Glasgow.

Slightly damaged by sea water.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** will sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the following, viz.:

1—15 pieces 4-4 Dutch carpeting

3—15 ditto ditto

9—8 ditto ditto fancy matting

11—6 ditto super ditto.

Terms, cash.

**White HERRINGS.**

To Grocers, Provision Merchants, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The following

W in triangle over W.W.

10—15 pieces 26 inch Jorja

12—15 ditto 40 ditto ditto

10—15 ditto 40 ditto ditto

C in triangle over W.W.

20 packages 26 inch W.T. Grey sheetings.

Terms, cash.

## Important Auction Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Hat, &amp;c.

Now landing ex Nymph, and A.C. Moore.

THIS DAY, 11th instant.

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant, 63 packages, now being received, consisting of

Calico and blue and grey Flannels, imitation and medium W. sh. Checked and fancy flannels

Calicoes, rough and dressed Ravatign gingham

Prints, forlans

Couverts and alpacas

Light sheetings and damasks Damask cloths and napkins

Huckabacks and towels

Mosquito nets and laces

Checked and lapped muslins

Brussels

Blankets and tapestry carpets, &c.

Terms at sale.

**Impressive Sale by Auction of Men's Clothing**

Boys' and Youths' ditto

Woolens, &c.

being the whole of the Stock-in-Trade of a Clothier.

THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock.

To Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant.

A retail stock of clothing, &c., comprising

Black cloth and fancy dress suits

Ditto ditto jackets and waistcoats

Ditto ditto shirts and trousers

Blue ribbed muslin

Reversible jackets

Filled ditto

Alpaca suits

Overcoats

Inverness capes

Tweed and doe suits

Mole and drill trousers

Black cloth and fancy dress suits

Blue ribbed muslin

Bedford cord ditto

Tweed trousers and vests

Ditto and doe suits

Black cloth suits

White and crimson shirts

Lambswool and cotton ditto and drawers

Merino ditto

Flannel drawers

Boys' and youths' tweed suits

Ditto black and fancy dress suits and vests

Ditto black and fancy trousers

Collars and ties

Hosiery, hats

Blankets

Tweeds and doekings, &c.

Terms at sale.

Purchasers are requested to be practical in their attendance, as in consequence of the number of Lots to be offered, the sale will commence exactly at half-past 10 o'clock.

Ladies and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.

Galvanised and Patent Wire.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

10 as best galvanised wire, worst 2 No. 10.

This is a very superior wire, and worth the attention of buyers.

Terms at sale.

To The Smiths, Ironmongers, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

40 boxes imitation, 10, 20 x 14, 14, 100 ditto ditto, 20 x 14, 14, charcoal 24 ditto ditto, W.C. ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

To Oil and Coloursmen, Ironmongers, and others.

**CHAS. MOORE and CO.** are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

A very desirable assortment of paints, comprising

1 ton pale green

1 ditto ditto

1 ditto black

1 ditto blue

1 ditto red

1 ditto yellow

1 ditto lead colour.

Just landed in prime condition ex Underley, in 66 lb. tins.

Terms at sale.

To Upholsterers and others.

Curtain Hosiery

Corded Flannels.

Just landed, ex Mary Ann Wilson.



